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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. LXII. WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1886. No. 4.

MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

On the 9th of March, 1885, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the American Colonization Society, read a paper before the Maryland Historical Society on *Maryland in Liberia*, in which he gives an interesting account of the origin and growth of the colony planted in West Africa by the Maryland State Colonization Society in co-operation with the State of Maryland. The length of the paper has prevented its appearance in the REPOSITORY.

Apropos of the celebration in February, 1884, of the Fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the settlement, the founder, Dr. James Hall, happily still among us and enjoying a green old age, contributed a series of articles to the REPOSITORY (Oct. 1884, Oct. 1885 and Jan. 1886,) giving an account of his early experiences in West Africa and of the favorable results which attended his courageous efforts to plant the standard of civilization on a distant and barbarous shore.

These documents remind us that the philanthropic and far-seeing founders of that promising Republic are fast passing away. But the doctrines they propounded and the results for Africa to which in their early efforts they pointed, are commending themselves daily with increasing force to the judgment and approval of all who have time to study the African problem.

In an appendix to this valuable paper is given the memorable speech of Mr. Latrobe delivered at the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, held January 19th, 1828, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Hon. Henry Clay in the chair. In this speech the youthful orator argued with great force in favor of a settlement at Cape Palmas, and with a clearness and accuracy of geographical delineation which indicates a marvelous acquaintance with African geography for that time, when even the highest authorities in Europe on African matters doubted whether the Niger had an

outlet to the Atlantic ocean. Two years before Mr. Latrobe laid his plan before the Society (June, 1826) the *Edinburgh Review*, in a lengthy article on the Narrative of Denham and Clapperton, then just published, had gravely discussed the Niger question as follows:

"The plain truth is, we doubt if there can very strictly be said to be such a river as the Niger. This celebrated name, which, with its cognate term of the *Neel Abeede*, signifies *the Nile* or *river* of the Black nations, is evidently imposed by a foreign people, who are the North Africans, and who have communicated it to Europe; And an attentive observation will now make it evident, that they have applied it less to any understood river than to an ideal compound of all those which flow along the central plain of interior Africa, To understand this error we must take a glance at the physical structure of this part of the Continent."

The reviewer then enters upon an elaborate argument to prove the impossibility of the existence of such a stream. It is only as we read such utterances, which, in the light of the present day, seems so astounding, that we can appreciate the immense strides which have been made in the knowledge of African geography during the last fifty years.

But Mr. Latrobe, notwithstanding his youth, had brought to the study of Africa a zeal and affection which made him easily master of every detail. And from that day to this his declarations, whether speculative or descriptive in connection with the subject of African Colonization, have been marked by an instinctive exactitude. If his speeches were all collected in a volume—and they are numerous—there would hardly be found one instance which, in the light of the most recent developments, would appear to have been injudicious. Most of them have the freshness of contemporary observation, and the next generation will understand portions of them even better than the present.

When in 1876 the King of the Belgians proposed to hold his Conference at Brussels preliminary to the undertaking of his great work in the Congo country, his Minister at Washington was instructed to solicit the presence of Mr. Latrobe at that gathering. Unfortunately the pressure of engagements prevented the attendance of Mr. Latrobe and, in his reply to the Belgian Minister, he gave the following account of his views of and services to African Colonization:

"The only object to which, for now more than half a century, I have devoted myself, outside of my profession of the law, has been Africa. I imbibed my interest for it from the distinguished gentle-

man with whom I studied, the late General Harper, one of the founders of the Colonization Society. I used the skill which I had acquired as a draughtsman at West Point to prepare the first map of Liberia that was ever engraved. The name of *Liberia* was the result of a conversation between General Harper and myself, who gave alternately names to the places which the map presented. I prepared the instructions which Abel Hurd carried with him when he went to Liberia at General Harper's expense, directed to journey westward until he struck the Niger, which he was to follow to the sea, solving in that manner the problem of its mouth. He died before he could carry out the plan which was, at a later date, pursued by the Landers with success. Vessel after vessel load of emigrants have I superintended the embarkation of, and the settlement made by the State of Maryland at Cape Palmas was under my direction, even the preparation of the Code for its government. And thus I became after many years of labor for Africa, the *President of the National Society*. Matters that I mention now in no spirit of egotism, but to justify your suggestion of me to his Majesty, to which I well know I am indebted for the compliment he has paid me. I mention them, too, that you may understand how strong must be the considerations that induce me to decline this most flattering invitation. I have always believed that the day would come when two races that will not intermarry must separate, if both are *free*; and I have advocated African Colonization as affording a refuge for the weaker. With me this has been axiomatic; and fifty years' observation has confirmed the truth of the theory which made me originally a colonizationist. I have looked upon Liberia as this place of refuge. Liberia, in its turn I have regarded as an entering place into the Continent, and its people as the agents who were to produce the metamorphosis which his Majesty refers to in the admirable exposition which his letter to you contains of the motives that actuate him, and the plans he has in view. If this emigration shall never take place, so as to give America a homogenous white population, Liberia will have fulfilled a grand destiny as the noblest missionary enterprise that the world has ever known. A white man dotted here and there over Africa can produce but little result in the way of Christianizing and civilizing it; but an influx of hundreds, of thousands, of millions even, of intelligent, educated Negroes, carrying with them knowledge, science art and religion, has been prepared and must one day take place."*

We have here in a nutshell the whole theory and principle of African Colonization, and so far from its being necessary to modify, one word, every day's experience is intensifying its force, proving the

*African Repository, April, 1877.

prophetic forecast and statesmanlike sagacity of the writer. Would that something of the beneficence of the Royal philanthropist had found its way to the little Republic, and some Leopoldsville, the offspring of his devotion to African civilization, had been planted on the rich and salubrious highlands east of Liberia to command the wealthy and populous districts of the Niger!

Readers of the *REPOSITORY* are familiar with the fact that the idea of the colony of Maryland in Liberia, originating with Mr. Latrobe, was carried into execution by Dr. James Hall. Cape Palmas was selected by the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society and Dr. James Hall, whose experience in Africa so admirably qualified him for the position, was chosen to lead out and settle the first emigrants. On the 28th of November, 1833, the brig *Ann*, Captain Langdon, sailed from Baltimore with a full cargo of goods and provisions and eighteen emigrants for Cape Palmas. Dr. Hall had charge of the expedition. The Rev. John Hersey accompanied him as an assistant, and the Revs. J. Leighton Wilson and S. R. Wynkoop, missionaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions, took passage on the *Ann*, with a view of ascertaining the fitness of Cape Palmas as a place for missionary labors. On the 25th of January, the *Ann* reached Monrovia, remained there ten days taking on board thirty old settlers, nineteen of whom were adult males, well acclimated. On the 5th of February the brig reached Bassa, and received five* more recruits, "amongst them Stephen Benson, father of Liberia's second President, and James Polk, both good men and true," and sailed on the 6th for the point of her ultimate destination. Dr. Hall had sent word to the kings of the vicinity of the purpose that brought him to Africa, and when he reached the Cape, which he did on the 11th of February, he found them prepared to treat with him. But let us have the account in the words of Mr. Latrobe:

"The news of another settlement had found its way to Leeward, and the people of Cape Palmas were not unprepared for the grand palaver, which was held on the 12th."

"As was anticipated the item of rum was insisted upon as a *sine qua non* by the natives, when, after they had agreed to sell, the question of consideration came up; and, for a time, everything was at sea. Dr. Hall was peremptory, however. After enumerating the trade goods that he was willing to give in exchange for the territory, he said: "My master gave me these to buy a home for these people. If you take what I offer, good; if not, I go my way." Finally he proposed to give, as a substitute for many articles used in English

*Mr. Latrobe says four (page 39,) Dr. Hall says five, *Repository*, Oct. 1884, p. 103.

and German trafficking in which he was deficient, so many silver dollars, with the exact and comparative value of which every trader on the coast was familiar; and this being accepted as the sun declined, the Palaver was "set," as the natives termed it, and the morrow was fixed for "making book," or executing the deeds; and on the 14th of February, 1834, Parmah, King of Cape Palmas; Baphro, King of Grand Cavally, and Weah Bolio, King of Grahway, on the one part, and James Hall, Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, on the other; in the presence of George R. McGill and James M. Thompson, completed the conveyance. The kings reserved to their people the use of their villages and fields, and stipulated that within a year free public schools should be established for the benefit of the native children—one at Cape Palmas, one at Grahway, and one at Grand Cavally."

Mr. Latrobe, throughout his paper, has not failed to recognize most warmly the able services rendered by Dr. Hall; his zeal, fortitude, sagacity and perseverance, in the founding of the settlement. After laying the foundations of the history of Maryland in Liberia, Dr. Hall, owing to failure of health, returned to the United States, to continue here, in another form, the good work. For more than twenty years he performed the duties of Home Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, and editor of the *Maryland Colonization Journal*, in which, from month to month, he recorded the incidents connected with the growth and development of the settlement he had planted, as well as of other parts of Liberia. No one can read through the editorials of the *Maryland Colonization Journal*, while under the management of Dr. Hall, without being struck with the discretion, faithfulness and judgment of the writer. As a eulogist of Liberia he was so temperate in his praise as to give the idea sometimes of captiousness. He would never deviate from strict impartiality, or even conceal the little weaknesses which a less honest or a less discreet friend of the youthful Nation would shrink from touching. In his description of social life in Liberia fifty years ago (REPOSITORY, January, 1886), he gives his experience with refreshing candor, even singling out, without naming them, "two admitted toppers," who, in a community remarkable for its sobriety, became conspicuous from the rarity of their species.

In the preface to his able paper Mr. Latrobe refers to the important literary services which Dr. Hall, in addition to his other labors in the cause, has rendered to Liberia and Colonization, in the following complimentary terms:

"When the Maryland State Colonization Society closed its ac-

tive operations in 1863, Dr. James Hall, who had been its agent and business manager, and the editor of the *Maryland Colonization Journal*, arranged carefully all the books and papers of the Society, and placed them in the custody of the Maryland Historical Society. It has been from this collection, and from the personal knowledge of the writer, that the following history has been prepared. He has had, in addition, the memoranda of Dr. Hall to aid him in his work. The material has not by any means been exhausted, and the reports of the State Society, which are in print; and the volumes of the *Colonization Journal*, are well worthy of examination by those who are interested in seeing how a nation may be built up from its earliest infancy, and until it enters as an adult into the family of nations."

It is admitted by all thoughtful friends of Africa acquainted with the facts, that a more benevolent and important enterprise than that presented by the American Colonization Society has not been undertaken in the present century. The work of the Society has been unique in the history of philanthropic enterprises, and its difficulties have been peculiar. But it has gone on steadily, and, during its entire history, its career has been marked by the favor of Providence. Some of the best and truest men of this Nation have labored and prayed for its success. The late Dr. Archibald Alexander, of Princeton, who has written the only "History of African Colonization," an able and enlightened supporter of the cause, said, many years ago, in the fullness and fervor of an earnest conviction; "The time will come—*let my warning be noted*—when the possession of such a territory as Liberia will be felt by all to be of exceeding great importance. I feel this to be a subject of immense importance to our country." (AFRICAN REPOSITORY Feb. 15, 1841.) Dr. Alexander was no fanatic or gushing enthusiast, he knew whereof and why he affirmed.

A lengthy review of Mr. Latrobe's paper has been prepared by a Liberian, which will appear in print before very long.

LIBERIA; THE AMERICO-AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

In January last a volume of 107 pages, with the above title, was issued from a New York press. The writer, T. McCants Stewart, spent altogether about five months in Liberia, in 1883, chiefly at Monrovia, paying a short visit to two other coast settlements—Cape Mount and Bassa. He saw also three or four of the settlements on the St. Paul's river, inland from Monrovia. The book before us is the "result" of the author's "observations and experiences" in that time and at those places.

We should have been taken by surprise at this "result" were we not familiar with the fact that Africa furnishes abundant and inexhaustible material for book-making to any traveler, even the most casual, who is at all gifted in the use of the pen. We remember that Captain Burton, some years ago, occupied 118 pages in describing a "Six hours' sojourn at Cape Palmas."*

Mr. Stewart seems to have thoroughly enjoyed his visit to Liberia, and though he takes pains to inform his readers that he is "not a Colonizationist," and "no enthusiast over the Americo-African Republic," yet there is discernible in the picture he draws of the country and people a sympathetic interest, if not a subdued admiration.

His tribute to the settlement of Arthington (pp. 81, 89, 90), founded about fifteen years ago, is well deserved. The results there achieved illustrate the wisdom of the American Colonization Society in the selection of the men by whom the settlement was founded and built up. Mayor King, of Monrovia, in a letter dated in October, 1885, says: "The wilderness is disappearing before the energy and thrift of the settlers. Continue to send men like Hill, Moore (of Arthington), Newton, Batese, Miles, Knox, Burgess and North (of Brewerville)—hardy, experienced, and self-reliant agriculturalists and mechanics. This is the class most needed here, and the best suited to the country."

Experience has shown that colored and sometimes white Americans, of large educational pretensions, seldom make any very important mark in Liberia. The novel circumstances in which the new-comer finds himself prove a sort of Ithuriel spear. If he is a man he sticks and does good work. If he has only the form of a man, then, with the destructive instinct of his species, he butts and strikes at everything in his way to make openings for himself, or retires from the field in disgust. Mr. Stanley says that of the hundreds of Europeans who went out to assist in his work on the Congo, only four per cent. proved of any service.

Mr. Stewart forms a correct estimate of the commercial possibilities of Liberia and the inducements it holds out to enterprising colored men of capital and business tact. (p. 52.) But we fear that he gives perilous advice to such as wish to start business in Liberia, when he suggests that "*If this Negro Company could put their own ships upon the sea, then they would be masters of the situation.*" (The *italics* are the author's.) This has been tried by Liberian merchants, but without success. Hon. E. J. Roye first carried the Liberian flag to Liverpool and New York, on a brig of his own, in 1859. The firm

* Wanderings in West Africa. By an F. R. G. S.

of McGill Bros. also sent Liberian vessels to Liverpool. The firm of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, colored men of New York, had charge of the barque Mendi, to ply between New York and Liberia. But it was found that limited capital thus applied was not remunerative. The large commercial houses on the coast, such as the Senegal and West African Company, and Randall, Fisher & Co. find it more convenient to send goods from America in chartered American vessels; and the bulk of their freight from Europe is carried in the English steamers. Experienced Liberian merchants find it more profitable to employ small cutters for collecting produce along the coast, to be shipped for foreign markets at ports of entry in the English and German steamers, and in American and Dutch sailing ships. The competition in the West African trade is too great among foreign owners of ships to allow of any discriminating or monopolizing policy, such as Mr. Stewart apprehends. Four lines of steamers now compete for the trade of West Africa.

But far more promising than even the commercial are the agricultural prospects of Liberia. "The man," says Mr. Stewart (p. 76), "who can cultivate from fifty to a hundred acres of coffee is the farmer who counts his income by the thousands." "I have been told, both in Europe and America," he further says, "that there could be created a special and wide demand for Liberian coffee, if it could be secured in such quantities as to justify efforts to create a market." Liberia's material wealth depends more largely upon the culture of coffee, perhaps, than upon anything else. There is every reason to believe that the use of this article is rapidly increasing, especially in the United States, where Prohibition laws are becoming more popular. Brazil has hitherto largely supplied the demand in the United States. But it is evident that her power to supply is every day diminishing. Some new and extensive field for the cultivation of the article must be found. Such a field exists in West Africa. Liberia affords much greater natural facilities for the production of coffee than Brazil. Let the same amount of capital be invested in its cultivation in both places, and Liberia will yield a return of perhaps thirty-three per cent. more than Brazil. The tree in Liberia grows much larger than it does in Brazil. Even those introduced into Brazil from Liberia have so degenerated that they bear but small resemblance to the trees in the African *habitat*. The Liberian tree yields two crops a year instead of one. It is said that at Rio the ordinary yield, even on the best cultivated farms, is about three pounds a tree. In Liberia some trees have been known to produce annually from twenty to thirty pounds each. In Brazil, also, nearly all the coffee has been cultivated, thus far, by African slaves.

There will be a change, in this particular, before long, which will very much increase the cost of production. A surer means, then, of profit to Negro capitalists in America wishing to invest in Liberia is the culture of coffee. On the rich and fertile lands of the Republic they will be far more "masters of the situation" than in a precarious trade carried on by those "who go down to the sea in ships."

In his penultimate paragraph Mr. Stewart says: "While regretting her weakness, let us not forget that the Republic of Liberia is a fact. Among the nations of the earth she is recognized and received. Her name is found everywhere in connection with the *status* or characteristics of other States. I take up a commercial work and look at the list of nations that have vessels on the ocean; Liberia is there. I examine the list showing the monetary units and standard coins of the different countries; Liberia is there. Her past career has not been altogether fruitless. Although a weak ally, yet she aided England in suppressing the slave trade; and she would, if she had sufficient strength or influence, totally destroy domestic slavery among the natives. She has given to hundreds of natives a knowledge of the English language; and although it is spoken poorly, yet even far back into her interior it is possible to find some one among the aborigines who can speak our English tongue. She has also imparted to the natives what she could of her habits of industry, and she has given of her Christianity to many of them, some of whom are teaching and preaching to their pagan brethren."

Testimony in favor of a young community could hardly go further than this; yet Mr. Stewart, on page 74, says:

"If I could influence the Colonization Society, I would earnestly plead with them to stop making emigration their objective point, and use their funds mainly in internal improvements, opening roads, building bridges, fostering industries, and especially in establishing a system of agricultural and industrial education, beginning with the common schools."

Mr. Stewart doubtless makes this suggestion with good intentions, but from a misapprehension of the subject. How long and how large an outlay of "funds" does Mr. Stewart suppose it would have taken, on his theory, to make the improvements on the barbarous coast which he enumerates in the paragraph just quoted? If the American Colonization Society had been simply an industrial and educational organization, does Mr. Stewart suppose he would have found an independent Republic "recognized and received among the nations"? Would he have found a nation imparting the English language, civilization and Christianity to aborigines far back into

the interior, and along five hundred miles of coast? It would have been utterly impossible, through lack of human agency, to keep up the work. Numerous enterprises have been started on the plan suggested, and they have all come to grief. The most remarkable was the Niger Expedition, an English enterprise, which, founded simply for industrial and educational purposes, came to a lamentable termination, and ever since the philanthropy of England has been disheartened as to such efforts for the amelioration of Africa,

No; the Republic of Liberia, as she stands to-day, is the result of emigration and Colonization. The Society which planted it is not an Emigration Society; it is a *Colonization* Society. Its object is to colonize persons in Africa—that is, to plant and rear up new communities, and to provide, as far as possible, not only for their physical, but their mental and moral well-being, to foster those industries and institutions with which permanent civilized societies cannot dispense. The emigrants the Society has, from time to time, sent out, with the facilities it has been able to supply them, have made the towns, built the houses, planted the flourishing coffee orchards and cane-fields; opened the trade with the interior and established commerce with foreign countries; made treaties with foreign nations; accredited ministers to foreign courts; brought thousands of natives into contact with civilization and Christianity, and achieved all the other results which commanded the respect and admiration of Mr. Stewart.

Now, it would have been impossible to bring to pass these results without the human agencies—the men and women and children—the *emigrations*—which have been regularly sent out during the last sixty-five years. All leading Liberians of experience favor the continuance of emigration. See letter of Hon. Z. B. Roberts, in the Annual Report of the American Colonization Society for 1886, and expressions and advice of Mr. B. V. R. James, President Payne, and President Roberts, *AFRICAN REPOSITORY*, June, 1869, p. 187.

But in prosecuting its great work the Society has never lost sight of the importance of stimulating local improvements and industries in the new communities. And wealthy friends of Liberia in the United States have frequently given their individual assistance in promoting necessary industries. In 1861, some of the patrons of the Society wished to organize a "Liberian Agricultural Implement Society," having for its object the important task of providing Liberian farmers with sugar mills, cotton gins, and such other machinery and implements of husbandry as they might require, besides the introduction of beasts of burden, at the original cost and expense of transportation to Liberia. The outbreak of the civil war prevented the

carrying out of this important project. But it was warmly endorsed by the Society. Their views are expressed in the following letter addressed to the promoters of the enterprise by the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, under date Feb. 6, 1861 :

"The wisdom of the course you propose to pursue cannot be doubted. The importance of introducing tools, machinery and steam into Liberia, is too manifest to need more than a reference to satisfy any intelligent mind. What, it may be asked, would have been the condition of our own interior country but for the aid of implements used in the departments of agriculture, manufactures and mining? Certainly vastly different from what it is now ; and so with Liberia, with these adjuncts civilization will go on apace. They will emphatically hasten on the work of arousing the minds of the natives of that land, greatly increase the usefulness of the citizen-emigrants in their new home, and powerfully promote the comfort and prosperity of the entire community. The *mode* also has my cordial approval. It would be well not to make grants by way of charity, but to loan or sell upon easy terms of payment—not to exceed the actual cost, expense and interest, on the means involved, of each article. With the experience of the United States before us, every friend of Africa, as it seems to me, must concur in the policy of hastening the noble cause in which we are engaged, by such proper and efficient means. The Pennsylvania Colonization Society has for years acted on this conviction. It made a loan of \$600 to a Saw Mill Company at Buchanan, and \$2000 to a large party composed of residents of this State, who emigrated to the Junk region in 1853."*

The method of help here suggested is the correct one; and it is upon this principle that, we believe, the United States Government, through a proper agency, could afford valuable assistance both to the Liberian Government and enterprising emigrants. Help judiciously bestowed is always of the greatest possible use to those who are struggling to achieve great results for themselves and for humanity. There is such a thing as developing, not overlaying or superseding, individual exertions by seasonable and discriminating aid. We look forward to the day when the high and noble functions of the American Colonization Society, its principles and methods, will be more widely appreciated, and when the generous aid of the State will be afforded to those working for the regeneration of a Continent.

Only lack of funds, since the civil war, has prevented the multiplication of such interior settlements as Arthington. Before the war, the kind of men who have built up Arthington could not, as a

* See Maryland Colonization Journal, Vol. x., p. 336. The writer of this letter is now the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer of the National Society.

rule, be had by the Society. We are persuaded that the class now applying for our patronage would furnish the young Republic with the thing it most needs—trained labor and industrious habits to develop its resources—to open ways for transportation—to subvert its virgin soil—to uncover the hidden wealth of its mines—to run its water and steam mills—to work its iron—to plant settlements on the salubrious high lands of the interior—to Christianize the tribes.

Mr. Stewart says again: "I have no sympathy with disappointed persons who return to the United States and abuse Liberia. The difficulties to be met there were largely encountered here by the early settlers. If the emigrant goes back from the coast, he can settle in a hilly country and enjoy health; but the Christian Negro is cursed by poverty. He cannot carry capital to Liberia; and thereby hangs a tale. It is not the country." (pp. 73-74.)

The "tale" is applicable to the impecunious and lazy emigrants and to the impecunious and ambitious emigrants. These on their arrival look on and admire the results of the self-denying efforts of the hundreds who, like themselves, arrived in Liberia without "capital," but went to work and made for themselves a real, dignified, though unambitious independence. Instead of imitating, they envy their more industrious predecessors, and, impressed with a sense of their inferiority, socially and materially, they lose heart, feeling unable to cope with those who, through their energy and agricultural and commercial skill, have won their positions. This is one secret of their return to the United States to "abuse Liberia." "It is not the country," as Mr. Stewart properly says.

The temper of Mr. Stewart's book is, on the whole, fair and candid. Barring certain peculiar views, which a larger experience would have modified, it is a compilation such as might at any time be made from the pages of Colonization periodicals; yet, in some respects, its publication may be regarded as a literary event. It is the first work on Liberia written without the specific object of demolishing the young nation by a colored man of education, who, having visited the Republic, left it to take up his residence again in the United States. Disappointed colored persons, who return from Africa to America, feel in duty bound to traduce the country they could not live in. Mr. William Nesbit, a colored returned emigrant of education, gave to the world, about thirty years ago, his "Four Months in Liberia," and neither he nor his friends expected the Republic to survive the shock of his illuminating criticisms.

But times have changed. An interesting evidence of the progress of the descendants of Africa in America is the enlightened and

temperate view which the educated class are taking of their relations and duties to Africa. There is not now among them the indiscriminate condemnation of Colonization. Mr. Stewart deems it necessary to warn his readers that he is "not a Colonizationist," but he advises the Colonization Society to use their "funds in internal improvements, opening of roads, building bridges, fostering industries, and especially in establishing a system of agricultural schools"—all this to be done in a distant and foreign country. What is this but "colonizing?"

Bishop Turner, of the African M. E. Church, is a pronounced emigrationist and Colonizationist. Professor Greener, one of the most scholarly and influential of the race, writes with a thoughtful enthusiasm: "The Negro will not only migrate, he will also emigrate. He will become more and more interested in the capabilities of the Fatherland. From the United States the stream of civilization will inevitably lead to Africa. The rich table lands east of Liberia will be occupied first, and we may look for many radiating currents therefrom. It would be poetic justice to see a Negro—American civilization redeeming Africa. *The antipathy formerly felt by the Negro American to Colonization has passed away.* He now sees clearly that to civilize Africa is to exalt the Negro race."

Dr. B. T. Tanner, editor of the *African M. E. Church Review*, with a sympathetic and candid sincerity, expresses his willingness to spare one per cent. of the Negro increase to aid in the Colonization of Africa, and is ready to become a subscriber toward the payment of Liberia's national debt.

The testimony of Mr. Stewart, after five months of close, and as he himself admits, not over friendly observation, is that, on the whole, the result of the work of the Colonization Society in Africa is encouraging. "The planting of Liberia," he patronizingly says, "has helped, to some extent, the work of African civilization."

This little book furnishes one more illustration of the fact too often overlooked by many intelligent persons of color, and unknown to thousands, that Liberia offers a home of freedom and comfort, of possible competence and wealth, to the energetic and industrious, who feel cramped and oppressed in this land.

When the 88 emigrants left New York in 1820, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, for the wild coast of Africa, to found a colony on that distant land, it seemed a romantic expedition of forlorn hope. Success, it was thought, under such circumstances, could only be dreamed of, but not rationally hoped for. Now, it is seen that there is no other method by which the same results could have been, or could now be brought about, in the same or in any determinate period of time.

AFRICA'S AWAKENING.*

The great tidal wave of civilization which is now bursting into the Dark Continent has swept away many delusions at once and forever. The supposed "desert" proves to contain wide tracts of alluvial soil as fertile as the Cashmere Valley, forests vast enough to swallow up all the woods of northern Russia, lakes to which Ladoga and Onega would be mere pools, mountains as high as the stateliest peaks of the Alps or the Caucasus, and rivers forming a series of watery high-roads as magnificent as those of Siberia itself, with the additional advantage of having no winter to impede them. Indeed, the future history of Africa will be written along the lines traced by the Nile, the Niger, and the Congo, as certainly as that of Central Asia has followed the course of the Syr-Darya and the Oxus.

The third of Africa's great watery highways—the Congo—has one advantage at the very outset, which many critics appear to have quite overlooked. Among all the countless ports that stud the vast stretch of seaboard between Sierra Leone and St. Paul de Loanda, the only safe and convenient anchorage is that afforded by the inlet fust within the mouth off the Congo, where, according to Stanley's friend, Mr. Johnson, who inspected it three years ago, "a whole navy might ride at anchor, in water deep enough for large vessels, within fifty yards of the shore," and completely sheltered by the peninsula of Banana Point. This advantage is not likely to be wasted; one glance at the map being sufficient to show how unmistakably the great river is the natural outlet of all South Africa. The possibility of connecting the Congo with the Nile, and thus laying open the whole continent, from the South Atlantic to the Mediterranean, cannot be fairly considered till it shall be fully ascertained whether the Welle (which Schweinfurth, in 1870, found flowing westward within a hundred miles of the White Nile's nearest affluent) is a tributary of the Congo or not; but the German scheme of bridging South Africa from east to west by connecting the Congo's head-waters with Zanzibar is not only admitted to be feasible, but actually commenced. The cession to Germany by the International African Association of all the territory east of the Upper Congo, bordering on Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza, has lately been supplemented by the announcement that "the first stage route from the Congo to Zanzibar will be laid out by Germany through a company in Eastern Africa, established under an imperial charter." In a word, everything seems ripe for the "tramway," which Mr. Stanley himself declares to be "the one thing that is needed for Africa."

*Abbreviated from an article by DAVID KER, in "Harper's Monthly"

Germnay's new overland high road will cross at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, the route already mentioned as being carried northward, by England, from Lake Nyassa and the Zambezi, and will then, in all probability, run either due west to Lake Moero, or south-west by south to Lake Bangweolo, on the southern shore of which died, twelve years ago, with only a few trusty native followers around him, a gaunt, gray-haired, weary old man, whose name was David Livingstone. On that wild mountain plateau, 3,688 feet above the sea, where the life of the veteran explorer found its end, that of the great river takes its rise. Leaping down from the northern slope of the Chibale Mountains, it plunges into the broad bright lake to re-issue with new strength and a new name, like Spencer's transformed knight from the holy well. Thence it rushes down to Lake Moero, nearly seven hundred feet lower, where it assumes a third alias changing from the Luapula to the Luvwa, while a subsequent dive into Lake Ulenge transforms this harlequin of a river, for the fourth time, under the now famous title of Lualaba.

About fifty miles below Lake Ulenge the river is joined by the Luama, which Stanley and his little band of heroes, after struggling along its bank for two hundred and twenty weary miles, saw from the crest of a low ridge, pouring a stream four hundred yards wide into the pale gray current (more than three-quarters of a mile broad at this point) of the magnificent Lualaba. And now for many a mile to come the river bears out the lucid description given of it to Stanley by Abed Ben Jumah: "It flows north and north and north, and there is no end to it." It passes the town of Nyangwe—the westernmost station of the Arab traders from Zanzibar, three hundred and thirty-eight miles west of Lake Tanganyika—built on a high, reddish bank, forty feet above the river, in two distinct sections, between which lies a swampy hollow, thickly planted with rice. It turns away from the green sloping hills of Uzura and Manyema into a black mass of dismal forest, rank with a foul and hideous abundance of vegetable life, the perfect embodiment of that tremendous inertia of untamed nature, against which all the energies of man are as nothing. It sweeps by the gloomy mouth of the Ruiki and the banana-planted slopes of the Vinya Njara, where it "rained poisoned arrows all night" upon the great explorer, in a series of fights worthy to be classed with Thermopylæ or Bunker Hill. It eddies among countless wooded islands, which stud more and more thickly the ever-widening stream. Onward, onward still, over the seven successive cataracts of Stanley Falls, past the mouth of the Aruwimi (identified by some with Schweinfurth's Welle), where the worn, half-starved, fainting pioneers fought, against overwhelming numbers, a three days' battle, of which

America may well be proud; and then westward to the memorable spot where the old chief of Rubunga answered Stanley's question as to the name of the river with "Ikutua Congo." ("It is called the Congo.")]

No one who knows what an African forest really is will be likely to undervalue either the obstacles already overcome on the Congo, or those which still remain to be encountered. But a river twenty-nine hundred miles in length, swollen by affluents to which the Seine and the Hudson would be mere brooks, and pouring itself into the sea through a mouth seven miles wide, with a current of six knots an hour, must one day take rank among the great commercial highways of the world, whatever its forests and cataracts may do to obstruct it. To give a full summary of the Congo's commercial future, would be to write Mr. Stanley's latest work over again; but the results already achieved, and those which are now in process of achievement, may be briefly stated in his own words:—

"From the mouth of the Congo a steamer drawing fifteen feet of water can steam up the river a hundred and ten miles; and opposite to this point (the head of the estuary) we have built stations on both sides of the river, that on the north or right bank (i. e. Vivi) being the principal. Hence, in order to avoid the Yellala Falls, we take a land journey of fifty-two miles to a point where we have built another station. We then take boats and steam or row eighty-eight miles to a point opposite which there are stations constructed on each side of the river. Then comes another land journey of ninety-five miles to reach our lately built town of Leopoldville, at the entrance of Stanley Pool. Hence we steam up uninterruptedly a distance of a thousand and sixty English miles. With a short road past Stanley Falls we could proceed three hundred and fifty miles further up the river, and then a portage of two miles would give six hundred and fifty more. In addition to these distances upon the Congo itself, its larger affluents make up a total navigable length of more than two thousand miles. Along the main stream we have constructed thirteen stations in the most likely places among peaceful tribes, with whom we are on terms of familiar intercourse, and who have welcomed us as brothers."

The importance of these measures, which practically bridge over the gap dividing the inland trade of the Upper Congo from the coast trade of its lower course, can hardly be overrated. Even in 1883 the annual value of the local traffic was estimated at \$14,000,000, and now that the Berlin Conference of 1884 has disposed of the absurd claims of Portugal, and established freedom of trade throughout the entire basin of the Congo, it may reasonably be expected to develop apace.

Bounded on the north by the water-shed of the Nile, on the south by that of the Zambezi and the Loge, on the east by Lake Tanganyika, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, this vast tract comprises almost the whole southern portion of Central Africa, having a length of 1,400 miles, by a breadth of 1,200, and an area of 1,300,000 square miles. Its population, though a mere nothing to that which it may support with ease at no very distant date, is already very considerable. In one section of the Upper Congo Mr. Stanley counted fourteen tolerably large villages within a very limited space; and the most reliable among the many estimates of the total population rates it as high as 40,000,000.

The Lower Congo enjoys the priceless advantage of traversing an intermediate zone admirably fitted for cultivation, separating two opposing tracts, in one of which cultivation is rendered impossible by absolute want of water, and in the other by a permanent excess of it. The great mass of forest and swamp covering the basin of the Niger and almost the whole of the west coast stretches southward as far as the mouth of the Ogoway River, about fifty miles south of the equator. Here it gradually begins to melt away, the rivers being still thickly wooded; while the open country assumes the form of wide green savannas, dappled with clumps of trees, and representing the "park-like region" so often and so enthusiastically referred to by Mr. Johnston. This in its turn gives place by degrees to the scantier vegetation of the Portuguese provinces of Benguela and Mossamedes, growing thinner and ever thinner as it recedes from the limit of the oil-palms at the tenth parallel of south latitude, till the last trace of vegetable life vanishes on the border of the great Kalahari Desert, which lies immediately north of the Orange River and Cape Colony.

It is through the great natural park above mentioned that the Congo flows downward to the sea, with all the commercial advantages that can be given to it by a magnificent climate and a soil of unexampled fertility. Among the products of the Congo basin enumerated by Mr. Stanley are palm-oil, cassava, plantains and other fruits, palm wine, copper, iron, vermilion, camwood, tobacco, sugar-cane, beans, maize, millet, sweet-potatoes and other vegetables, mats of palm fibre, nuts, fish, eggs, pigs, goats, India rubber, and ivory. The last article is so abundant on the Upper Congo that, in one of the villages of the savage region near the mouth of the Aruwimi, an "ivory temple" is said to exist, formed of a light roof supported by thirty-three entire tusks, many of which are of enormous size. The chief local imports are cotton, hardware, cloth, salt, crockery, guns, and powder, the three first named articles being in especial demand,

and forming in some districts the actual currency of the country, so far as it can be said to have any. "At the present time," says Mr. Stanley, "the quantity of cheap cottons sold every year in the Congo markets amounts to 6, 250,000 yards; and supposing every inhabitant of the Congo basin to have just one Sunday dress every new year, 320,000,000 yards would be required."

Stanley Pool, 346 miles from the river's mouth, 24 miles long by 16 broad, studded with Islands of considerable size, completely sheltered by hills varying from 1,000 to 3,000 feet in height, and itself 1,147 feet above the sea-level, is as fine a haven of local traffic as Adam Smith himself could have desired. Not without reason did the same observant eye which singled out the hill-top now crowned by the neat little station of Vivi select the western gateway of Stanley Pool as a fit site for Leopoldville (the virtual capital of the new Congo state), at which its would-be rival, Brazzaville—rashly built in an unhealthy and inconvenient spot on the right bank, some years ago, by the French pioneer, De Brazza—looks gloomily through its clustering trees across the broad brown current of the river. The proposed connection of Leopoldville with Vivi by a railway 235 miles long, avoiding the formidable rapids of Yellala, Isangila, etc., will practically unite the Upper and Lower Congo, and will undoubtedly give an enormous impetus to the commerce of the whole basin, the yearly value of which, when fully developed, is estimated by Mr. Stanley himself as high as \$350,000,000.

But these splendid results are not to be achieved (as many who ought to know better appear to think) by a single derermined effort. "You cannot expect to civilize a whole continent at one blow," said Mr. James Irvine of Liverpool, with whom I had a very interesting talk shortly before my departure for the Congo, and who, having lived for years on the west coast of Africa, and had abundant experience of the natives and their ways, is fairly entitled to speak with authority on this point. "I give this African undertaking twenty-five or thirty years to get into what you might call proper working order. There can be no doubt whatever that the establishment of fair trade is the right way to put an end to these tribal wars that do so much mischief; for when once the natives can get what they want by trading, they'll have nothing to fight about. But to regard Africa as a second Peru, where fortunes are to be picked up like pebbles, is simply absurd. Africa will unquestionably be enormously remunerative by-and-by; but in the meanwhile there is one great stumbling block in the way, which nothing but time can remove."

"You mean the climate, I suppose?" said I.

"Well, the climate counts for something, of course. You know what the old song says,—

'Beware, beware of the Bight of Benin,
For one that comes out, there were forty went in.'

However, the Congo's nothing like so bad as the Niger. Johnston, as you remember, was there for sixteen months, and only had one touch of fever worth mentioning. The main difficulties lie not so much in the climate as in the natives themselves. Folks at home are apt to fancy that you have only to show a black man something better than what he's already got, in order to make him accept it gladly; but they forget that you must first convince him that it *is* better, which can't be done all in one moment. But apart from the fact of the natives having so few wants that, until they develop a bit, your profits must be small, and your expenses great, there are two great obstacles to Africa's development. The first is, (as Stanley and Burton both said when I talked it over with them) the difficulty of getting rid of rum and the slave-trade, which are the curse of the whole continent. The second is, that you have to deal with men as hasty and capricious as children, who will run away from the very sight of you to-day, and swarm around you like flies to-morrow. The goods which are snapped at by one tribe are of no use whatever among the next. Then too, this universal eagerness for trade draws them away from agriculture, and so adds a fresh hinderance to the development of the country."

All this is perfectly true; but when once these preliminary obstacles shall have been swept away, the great work will advance with ever-increasing rapidity. Many men are still alive among us whose fathers could remember a time when pathless forests, haunted by murderous savages, covered the whole of that beautiful region through which passenger trains now run safely and smoothly from Lake George to Albany and New York. So, too, it may be with Africa. The close of the twentieth century may find King Lutete the Fourth "running" for the postmastership of Manyanga, and King Kamrasi the Fifth practicing as a hotel-keeper a more extended and remunerative system of robbery than that which his great ancestor carried on as a brigand. Some Ki-Nshasha Motley will then write the last volume of his *Rise of the Congo Republic* amid an admiring circle of Watwa subscribers.

From The United States Consular Reports.

LIBERIA: REPORT OF CONSUL GENERAL LEWIS.

I consider that some information of what is going on on the coast in this portion of Africa might not be without interest to the Department.

The traveler, sailing from the north along the "west coast" of Africa, meets first the French colony of Senegal. Here he will witness a degree of political, industrial and commercial activity, which, perhaps, justifies the appellation of "Little France," given to this colony. Railways have been constructed along the coast, and are being extended toward the interior. Telegraphic communication is being established between the coast and interior settlements.

About 100 miles lower down the traveler will reach the settlement of Goree, on an island about four miles from the mainland. On the mainland directly opposite is situated the comparatively recent and growing settlement of Dakar. Telegraphic and railroad communication exists between Dakar and Senegal. From these three settlements the French are endeavoring to penetrate to the interior, commercially, by the construction of roads and by military enterprises. The prospect of their success among the interior tribes, notwithstanding all this energy, is not very cheering. The natives everywhere seem to be opposed to their pretensions and efforts.

Between Goree and Dakar is the British settlement of Bathurst, on the Gambia river, which formerly yielded considerable trade; but owing to neighboring wars, the trade has fallen off, and what little there is now is largely in French hands. There is one American house here that does not seem to be behind others in successful enterprise.

Between the Gambia and Sierra Leone, along about 400 miles of coast and a strip of maritime territory claimed by the Portuguese, are three small French trading settlements established at Rio Nunez, Rio Pangas, and Meelacourie. At the mouth of a small river, called Dubreka, between Meelacourie and Rio Pongo, claimed by the French, the Germans have recently raised their flag in spite of French protestations,

The activities of the French and the recent action of the Germans, together with the depression of trade, has roused the people of Sierra Leone to the importance of securing the neighboring seaboard and interior territories to the British. They have petitioned the home government to authorize the governor to annex those territories to Sierra Leone, the natives seeming all anxious to come under British rule on account of French aggressions.

An American business house exists at Sierra Leone, established some ten or twelve years ago, and is holding its own in the competition with European firms.

Two hundred miles below Sierra Leone, at the Manna River, begins the Republic of Liberia, extending about 400 miles along the coast to the San Pedro River. This country is, I believe, considered

by those who claim to know, the most fertile and productive of all West African countries.

Liberia is an interesting instance of American benevolence and foresight. Founded by a philanthropic Society having its headquarters at Washington, it has, with its slender resources, accomplished a great work for this part of Africa, and seems to present an inviting field for enterprising black men from Africa.

Many of the people have emigrated from the United States and are more favorable to the extension of American influence in the country than of any other. The constitution is modeled after our own. The president and vice-president are elected for two years. The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives, and all other branches of the civil service are the same as those of the United States. The right of suffrage is based upon a slight property qualification (real estate).

The religion is Protestant and the usual orthodox denominations have schools and churches in the country, viz: Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Lutheran, and recently the Roman Catholics have established a mission at Monrovia.

A college established some years ago by a Boston organization is considered by some premature; but if removed toward the interior, surrounded by a good quantity of land, and carried on on the industrial system, there is no reason why it should not be useful in Liberia providing the management was in proper hands and the teachers the right class of men.

From all accounts which I have been able to gather from many people, Liberia is rich in natural resources, and with a slight change in governmental restriction, and with the application of capital, would be unsurpassed in productiveness. In mineral and agricultural capacity it is thought to be without a rival in this part of Africa. Among its products are palm-oil, palm-kernels, ground-nuts, cocoa-nuts, colanuts, cam-wood, barwood, indigo and other dyes of different colors, red, yellow, and brown, bees-wax, india-rubber, gum copal, cotton, vory, rice, Indian corn, yams, cassada, sweet potatoes, oranges, lemons, limes, plantains, bananas, guavas, pine-apples, papaw, mango plums, alligator pears, bread-fruit, tamarinds, &c., coffee, sugar-cane, cocoa, arrow-root, bullocks, sheep, hogs, goats, fowls, &c.

The country seems particularly adapted to the successful raising of coffee, and this Liberian coffee has within the last few years acquired, I believe, a reputation very high. The immigrants from the United States, especially in recent years, have been devoting more attention to its cultivation. They are pushing their settlements towards the interior and enlarging their farms.

Some of the Liberian farmers and merchants have made money, and live in comfortable and even elegant style. In the month of July last four Liberian merchants from different parts of the Republic passed here on board the English mail steamer on their way to Europe for business or pleasure. They were all colored men, born in the United States, and emigrated to Liberia when children.

The great needs of Liberia are civilized population and capital, both of which can be readily furnished from the colored population of the United States. Fifty thousand intelligent Negroes, located about 50 miles from the coast, would fill the lower Niger Valley with a wholesome industrial influence. Samudu, the great Mandingo conquerer (of whom I have already written) would no doubt welcome them as co-workers in the great enterprise of opening the roads and keeping the peace.

I have no means at hand for giving a correct statement of the exports and imports of the Republic, but I believe them considerable, and the country capable of easily doubling the present output.

German and English steamers stop every week at some of the Liberian ports, and there are large Dutch establishments.

But although Liberia is what might be called an American production, and the people believed to be anxious to give American citizens exceptional advantages in the country on the coast, yet there is not a single American house established and doing business in any part of the Republic. American vessels occasionally make trips and do a transient trade along the coast. I shall be glad if anything I have written may quicken American enterprise in this direction, either of a commercial or agricultural nature. Such undertakings properly and intelligently conducted, would, I think, not fail to be remunerative and confer great blessings upon this continent.

JUDSON A. LEWIS.

Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Sierra Leone, November, 6, 1885.

REV. DR. JOHN MACLEAN.

The American Colonization Society has lost a warm friend, a wise counsellor and a regular contributor in the death of the venerable Rev. Dr. Maclean. He had been a Director since 1851 and a Vice President since 1861 of the Society, and was seldom absent from its annual meetings.

August 10th, Dr. Maclean passed peacefully away at the age of eighty-six. He was a native of Princeton, N. J. We cannot here do

better than quote the words of the Newark *Daily Advertiser* which the Alumni Association of the city of New York and vicinity of Princeton College have adopted as suitably expressing their sentiments:

"The death of the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of Princeton, removes from our midst the oldest and one of the most distinguished and beloved characters that were conspicuous in the religious, educational and philanthropical movements of the past half century of our history. His death is no surprise, for, at his advanced age, it was to be expected at any moment, and his touching intimation at the Alumni meeting, last June, that it would probably be his last appearance among them had no startling significance. He had made the same remark at several previous anniversaries, and this only proved how long and consistently he had been awaiting the inevitable event. It is safe to say that no man was ever better prepared for the change than he, for his whole life had been one of self-sacrificing devotion to his religious faith, in which he was never obtrusive nor austere but always warmed by a large-hearted interest in all good works which were intended for the benefit of his fellow-men. His whole life was also identified with the college in which he graduated in 1816 and subsequently served in every position as tutor, professor in various branches, Vice-President, and finally President from 1854 to 1868, when he retired from active duty to a well-earned repose, but still kept up his interest in the religious and philanthropic movements with which his name was connected; and during this period he also wrote the elaborate history of the college, which was published a few years ago. There is probably no name in the academic history of our State and Nation that is better known than his, and certainly none that inspires a deeper sense of love and respect, for everywhere on this broad continent may be found graduates of Princeton, every one of whom reveres the name of John Maclean as the most conspicuous character in their academic course, and each and all will cherish his memory with a personal pride in the consciousness of having enjoyed the precept and example of so worthy a master."

DEATH OF REV. MOSES A. HOPKINS.

A cablegram dated "Sierra Leone, August 9," received the same day at the rooms of the American Colonization Society, announces the death of the Rev. Moses A. Hopkins, Minister Resident and Consul General from the United States to Liberia. Mr. Hopkins was an

African of unmixed blood. He was born the slave of Joseph Cloyd, in Montgomery, Va., December 26, 1846. He learned to read and write while working as a porter in Pittsburgh, Pa., in December, 1865, and was graduated from Lincoln University, in Chester County, Pa., in 1874. In 1877 he was graduated from Auburn Theological Seminary. He was the first colored graduate of that school. Mr. Hopkins was ordained as an evangelist by the Presbytery of Baltimore in June, 1877. He preached in Franklinton, N. C., until appointed Minister to Liberia in October, 1885. When last heard from in Monrovia he had high hopes of the future of the Liberian Republic.

THE NATION OF LIBERIA.

S. I. writes as follows in the *Claremont (N. H.) Eagle*: "Let us pause a moment and compare the progress of civilization and education, now going on in that benighted land with that of our New England's first settlers. About forty-five years after the first emigrants of Liberia were landed on the western coast of Africa, among a semi-barbarian Negro population, Liberia became an independent Republic:—but it required one hundred and sixty-three years for the pilgrims of Plymouth Rock, their followers of the Caucasian race as emigrants, and their posterity, to erect such a government in America. Is not this such a "comparison" as portends a brilliant future for the once despised and down-trodden sons of Ham?

"Now it is well known that this infant Republic is the offspring of the philanthropic citizens of the United States, by whose voluntary contributions 15,787 freedmen were enabled to go to Africa, where they became the nucleus of its corner-stone. It is also well known that the American Colonization Society has been the efficient agent by which this grand result has been achieved. It has not done all neither can it be expected to do all, through the assistance of voluntary contributions that the exigencies of the case requires. There are thousands—aye, tens of thousands—of colored freedmen at the South who, as the REPOSITORY says, "Are, at this moment, anxiously looking across the sea, and longing for the land of their fathers, as did the captive Jews at Babylon," who have a valid claim on our "Uncle Sam," for their free transportation to that land.

"The canceling of this long-standing debt is the "exigency of the case" I refer to. But aside from this matter of debt, the commercial interests of our country require of the government a sufficient annual subsidy to steamship companies to establish a half-yearly or quarterly

mail line between the two countries, by which a profitable exchange of the products of each would be carried on, and by its assistance many of those who are "anxiously looking across the sea," just referred to, could return to the "land of their fathers."

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION FROM LIBERIA.

On the 29th of June the West African Telegraph Company sent their first cablegram from Sierra Leone *via* Gambia, Senegal, and Madeira, to London. On the 1st of July another Telegraph Company, a direct line, began operations. Sierra Leone can now, in a few minutes, hold communication with any part of the civilized world.

From Sierra Leone to Monrovia it is twenty-four hours by steamer, so that a telegraphic dispatch sent by steamer from Monrovia may reach the United States within thirty-six hours after leaving the Liberian capital.

A dispatch sent from the United States in time to catch the steamer at Sierra Leone, which touches at Monrovia, will reach that city in the same time.

PRESIDENTS OF LIBERIA.*

Name.	Terms.	Years.
Joseph Jenkins Roberts,	4	1848—1856.
Stephen Allen Benson,	4	1856—1864.
Daniel Bashiel Warner,	2	1864—1868.
James Spriggs Payne,	1	1868—1870.
Edward James Roye,	1	1870—1872.
Joseph Jenkins Roberts,	2	1872—1876.
James Spriggs Payne,	1	1876—1878.
Anthony Williams Gardner,	3	1878—1884.
Hilary Richard Wright Johnson,	1	1884—1886.

Mr. Roberts succeeded Governor Buchanan as Lieut. Governor, Sept. 3, 1841: was appointed Governor by the American Colonization Society, Jan. 20, 1842, and administered until the organization of the Republic, Jan. 3, 1848, making eighteen years that he was Chief Executive. Mr. Roye was deposed Oct. 26, 1871, and Vice President James S. Smith assumed the Presidency. Mr. Gardner resigned on account of ill health Jan. 20, 1883, and Vice President Alfred F. Russell completed the term. Mr. Johnson is President for two years, beginning Jan. 1, 1886.

*Corrected and republished from the *AFRICAN REPOSITORY*, January, 1886.

AFRICAN LITERATURE.

Dr. Blyden is preparing for the press a volume of his essays, reviews, lectures, etc. Most of these papers have appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, in England, the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, in New York, the *AFRICAN REPOSITORY*, and *African Methodist Episcopal Church Review*, *Littell's Living Age*, and the *Popular Science Monthly*.

EMANCIPATION IN CUBA.

Emancipation in Cuba has been lately decreed by the Spanish Government. 26,000 slaves have still remained upon the Island since the enactment of 1879, which gave freedom to all over fifty-five years of age, and promised the same to all in eight years. This act is most honorable to Spain.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the month of June, 1886.

RECAPITULATION.	
For African Repository (Georgia.)	\$ 1 15
Rent of Colonization Building...	154 00
Interest for Schools in Liberia...	90 00
Total Receipts in June	\$255 15

During the month of July, 1886.

VERMONT. (\$32.78.)		RECAPITULATION.	
<i>Essex.</i> Annuity of Nathan Lathrop, \$33. Less expenses 22 cts. S. G. Butler, Ex'r.	32 78	Donation...	10 00
GEORGIA. (\$10.00.)		Annuity.....	32 78
<i>Rome.</i> Miss Mary Vance.....	10 00	For African Repository.....	1 00
FOR REPOSITORY. (\$1.00.)		Rent of Colonization Building...	68 00
Massachusetts.....	1 00	Total Receipts in July.....	\$111 78

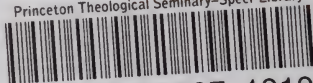
During the month of August, 1886.

NEW YORK. (\$100.00.)		New Jersey \$1. Virginia \$1...	
<i>Kingston.</i> A Family Contribution.....	100 00	RECAPITULATION.	
NEW JERSEY. (\$10.00.)		Donations	111 00
<i>Trenton.</i> John S. Chambers.....	10 00	For African Repository	2 00
SOUTH CAROLINA. (\$1.00.)		Rent of Colonization Building	65 00
<i>Effingham.</i> F. B. Baker.....	1 00	Interest for Schools in Liberia..	29 20
FOR REPOSITORY. (\$2.00.)		Total Receipts in August....	\$207 20

For use in Library only

I-7 v.57/62
African Repository

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



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